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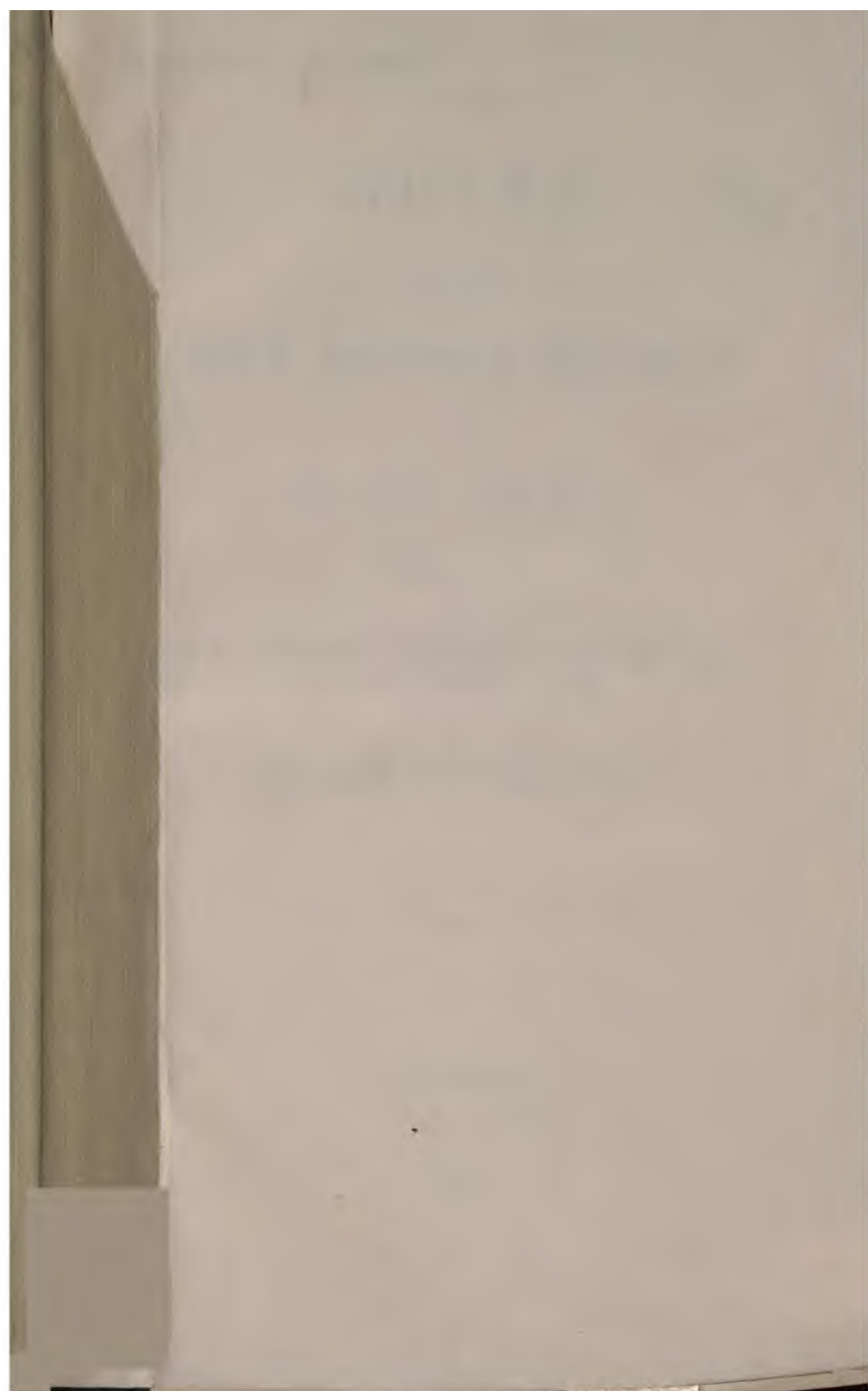
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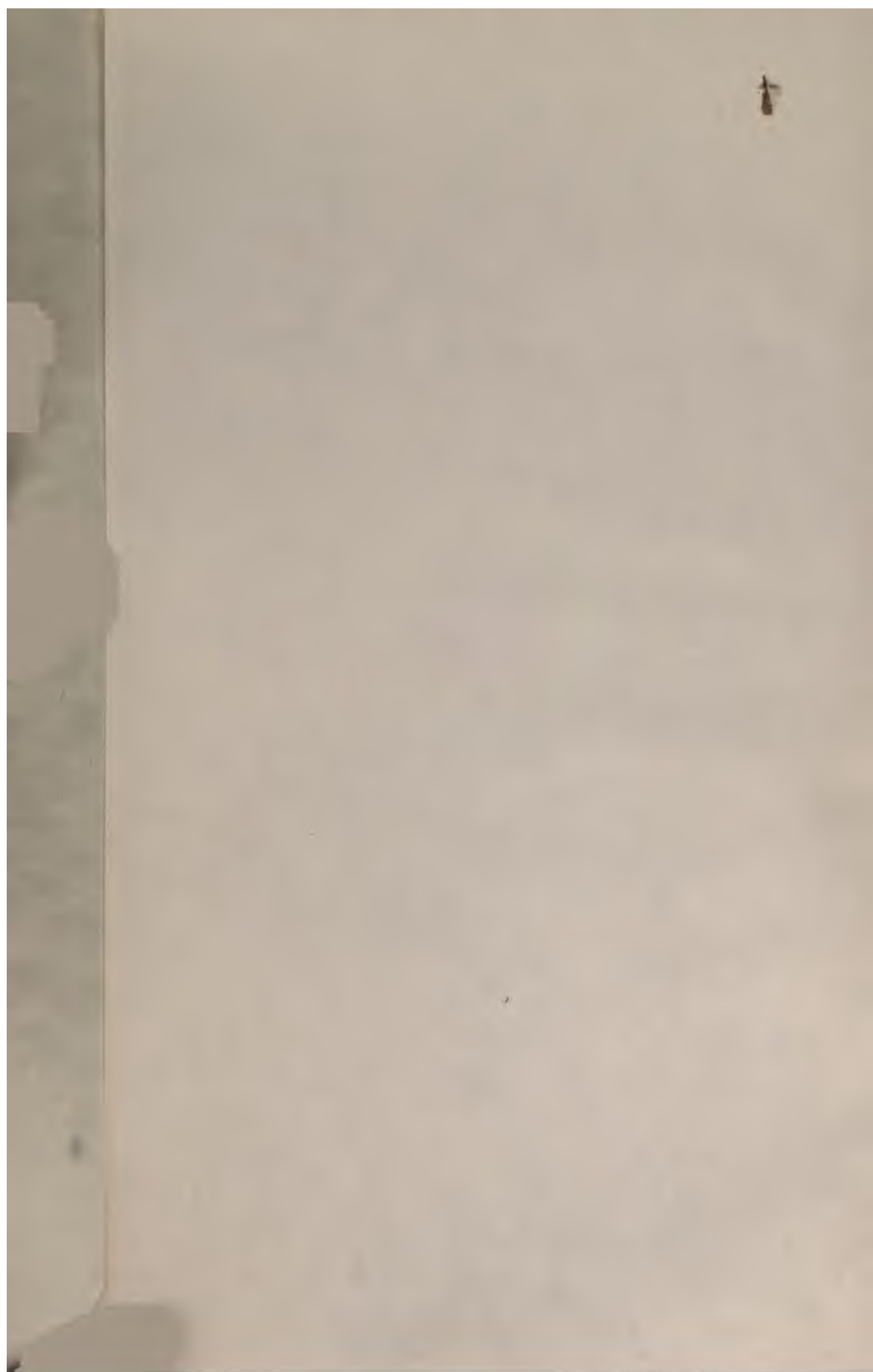
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A FEW NOTES RES-
PECTING THE U. S.
OF NORTH AMERICA







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A FEW

NOTES

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RESPECTING

THE UNITED STATES

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

IN RELATION TO

THEIR CONSTITUTION, THEIR PROGRESS, AND THE STOCKS
OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

LONDON:

GEORGE COWIE AND Co., POULTRY.

1839.

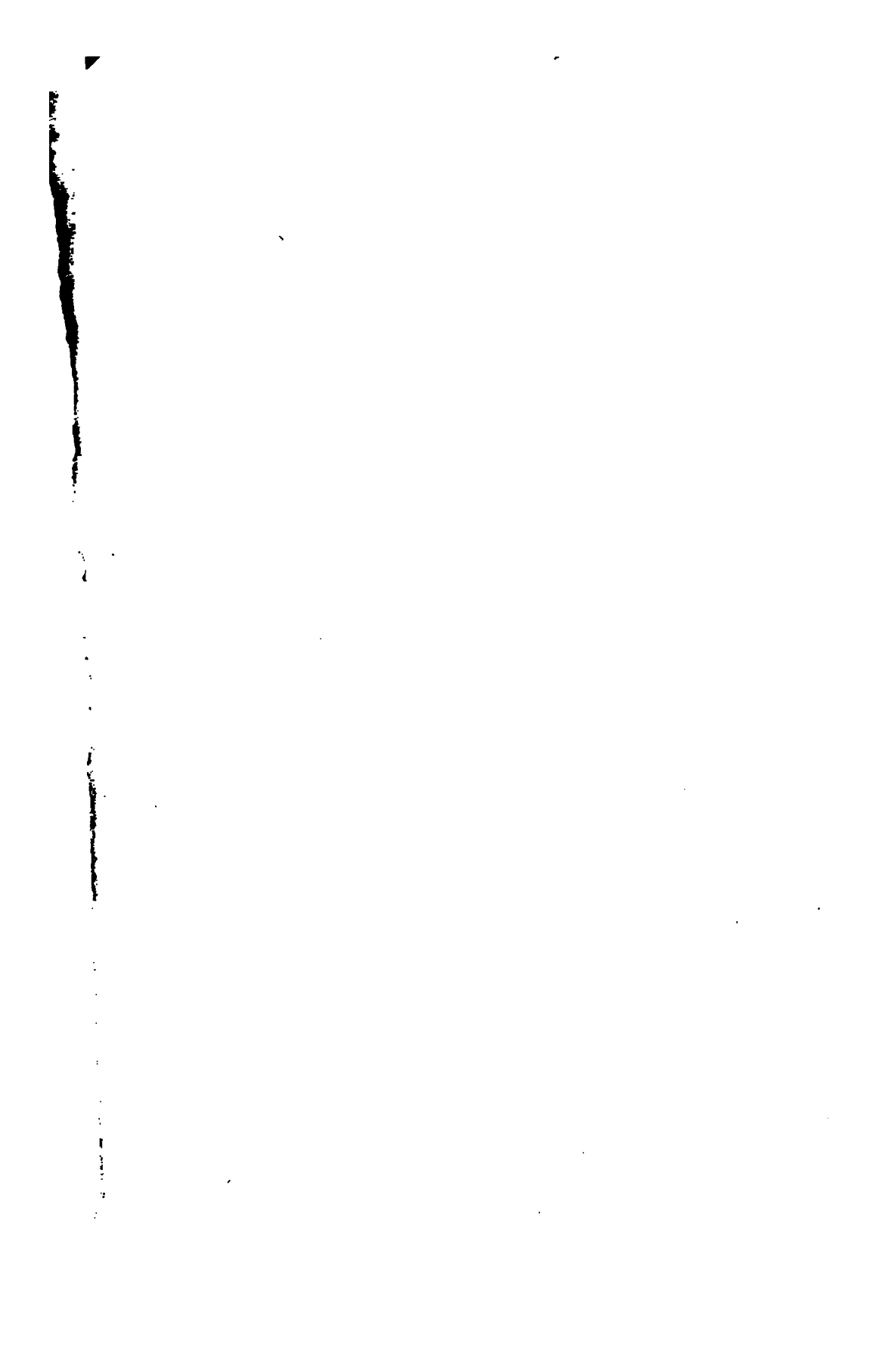
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HAVING had frequent occasion to reply to enquiries respecting the United States, I had prepared some Notes on the subject, with the intention of offering them to the Publishers of the British Almanac, for insertion in the Companion to that work; but they were too late for the present year. Finding that the general interest in the subject is increasing, I have been induced to print them, with a few additions, in the present form.

C. STOKES.

13th April, 1839.



THE United States of North America excite a daily increasing interest among the nations of Europe. Their rapid progress in population and wealth is without a parallel in the history of the world, and the great activity of their intercourse and commerce with Great Britain, and the large amount of the investments of English capital that have been made in American securities, make it desirable that the peculiarities of their position should be well understood. But it is difficult to point out any work readily accessible to the English reader, to which reference can be given for many of the most important historical points relating to their Constitution, and the peculiar system of combination which regulates them.

In the Companion to the British Almanac for 1832, an account was given of the Constitution of the United States, together with statistical details on many points relating to them. The following short summary has been drawn up with the view of presenting some further details, which may be useful on the subject.

The Republic of the United States at the Peace of 1783 was composed of thirteen States, which had been so many separate colonies or royal provinces of Great Britain.

During the disputes which arose with the mother country, the different colonies felt the necessity of acting in concert, and,

at the recommendation of the colony of Massachusetts, sent delegates to meet in Congress. The first of these meetings of delegates assembled at Philadelphia 4th September, 1774, and this plan of union was acted upon thereafter.

In May, 1775, another congress of delegates assembled, who authorized the raising of troops, and appointed General Washington to the chief command; and on the 4th July, 1776, they passed and signed the Declaration of Independence. The articles of the confederation by which the union was to be governed were not fully drawn up by Congress till November, 1777 (although a first sketch had been prepared by Franklin, 21st July, 1775), and were not fully ratified by all the states till March, 1781.

By these articles the chief powers of legislation and local government were retained by the separate States, and, even previous to the Peace of 1783, the power of Congress was found to be insufficient, and its measures were often defeated by the opposition of individual States.

After the Peace, such opposition frequently occurred, till at length the finances of the country became utterly involved; all power of regulating foreign or domestic commerce upon any uniform system was destroyed, and serious dissensions arose. It was always in the power of the minority, even of a single state, to defeat any measure that was adopted by the general Congress.

Meetings took place between commissioners of some of the separate States during 1785 and 1786, for the purpose of agreeing upon an uniform system of regulating commerce, but these efforts at regulation showed most plainly the necessity of devising further provisions "to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

On the 21st February, 1787, a resolution was moved and carried in Congress recommending a Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May following, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and proposing alterations therein. The representatives of twelve States met (Rhode

Island declining to depute any) at the time and place appointed, and, after protracted deliberations, they finally adopted the plan of the present Constitution on the 17th September, 1787, and directed it to be laid before the United States in Congress assembled. When so presented, it was immediately transmitted by Congress to the several States, as recommended by the Convention, and, having been ratified by eleven of the twelve States*, Congress, on the 13th September, 1788, passed a resolution appointing the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of electors of President; the first Wednesday in February, for the assembling of the electors to vote for President; and the first Wednesday in March, for commencing proceedings of Congress under the Constitution. Congress met accordingly on the last-named day at New York.

In November, 1789, North Carolina adopted the constitution, as did Rhode Island in May, 1790.

By this Constitution the general Congress and Government have power to declare war and make treaties with other countries, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to admit new States, to dispose of the public lands, coin money, and legislate for matters affecting the general interests of the Union. There are also courts of justice of the United States; namely, a supreme court, circuit courts, and district courts, in which matters between parties of different States are decided, or suits with foreigners, and other points not peculiar to a single State; and cognizance is taken of offences against the laws of the United States. But the separate States have retained sovereign power in matters within their own limits,—have their own courts of justice, regulate their own finances, and may raise loans on their own responsibility, but cannot impose duties on articles of commerce.

The territories of the United States, as settled by the treaty of Paris in 1783 with Great Britain, may be described in a general manner to have been bounded on the north-east by New

* The exception was North Carolina.

Brunswick, on the north by Canada and the Lakes, on the west by the River Mississippi to latitude 31° north, on the south by part of Louisiana and Florida. The rest of its boundary was the Atlantic Ocean, along which all the thirteen States were placed*. Within those boundaries, and to the west of the thirteen States, was a great extent of unoccupied land, on which but few regular settlers had become located. Since that time the Republic has acquired Louisiana by purchase, under treaty from France in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000; and Florida by treaty from Spain, in 1819†. By these acquisitions an immense increase of territory has been added to the Republic to the west of the Mississippi, as well as all the land on the south as far as the Gulf of Mexico‡.

During the progress of the revolution it was perceived, from the position and extent of some of the States, that a division of one State into two might be desirable; but after the Peace of 1783, when population began to spread over the vacant territory to the west, it became still more evident that it would be desirable to admit new States into the Union, and the Constitution (Art. 4, sect. 3) especially gives the power of admitting them. But previous to this, Congress had passed an ordinance (on the 13th July, 1787), by which, among other clauses, as soon as a territory contained 5000 inhabitants it provides for the establishment of a governor and a legislature, and as soon as it contained 60,000 free inhabitants it was to be admitted as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

* Pennsylvania can hardly be said to have any of its territory on the coast, but the City of Philadelphia is in fact an excellent sea-port of the Atlantic, through Delaware Bay. There is water for the largest ships, and the tide flows up the Delaware, to Trenton, thirty miles above Philadelphia.

† Spain did not ratify this treaty till 1821.

‡ The boundaries fixed by treaty with Spain in 1819 were confirmed by a treaty with Mexico in 1831. The two Republics are divided by the river Sabine from the gulf of Mexico to the parallel of 32° north, then by a line due north to the Red River, then along that river as far as 100° west from London and 23° from Washington, then due north to the river Arkansas, then along the south bank of that river to its source in latitude 42° , then along that parallel to the Pacific Ocean.

The principles of this ordinance seem to have been always acted upon in the admission of new States, although it does not appear that they are the strict and literal guides upon the subject, but it is necessary, to be admitted as a State, that the number of inhabitants should be at least sufficient to entitle them to send one member to the House of Representatives.

The number of representatives fixed by the Constitution in 1787 was to be one for every thirty thousand persons; but, until a census was taken, Congress appointed the number which each state should send to the House of Representatives. The whole number so fixed was sixty-five representatives.

The census of the population was taken in 1790, and every subsequent ten years; and the following have been the numbers fixed after each census, for regulating the representation, and the consequent number of members of the House of Representatives*.

In 1792	{ the ratio adopted was }	33,000, which gave 106 representatives.
1802	„ 33,000	„ 141 „
1811	„ 35,000	„ 181 „
1822	„ 40,000	„ 210 „
1832	„ 47,700	„ 240 „

The thirteen States, at the time of the Treaty of Independence in 1783, were the following, and their present extent and capital cities are here given :

States.	Area, in square miles.	Capital Cities.
New Hampshire, .	9,280	Concord.
Massachusetts, ..	7,800	Boston.
Rhode Island, ...	1,363	Providence and Newport.
Connecticut,	4,770	Hartford and Newhaven.
New York, 46,200		Albany.
New Jersey, 6,900		Trenton.
Pennsylvania, ... 43,960		Harrisburg.

* The Senate consists of two members from each State.

States.	Area, in square miles.	Capital Cities.
Delaware,	2,068	Dover.
Maryland,	10,829	Annapolis.
Virginia,	64,000	Richmond.
North Carolina, . .	43,802	Raleigh.
South Carolina, . .	30,080	Columbia.
Georgia,	58,200	Milledgeville.

Since that time the following new States have been admitted,
at the dates mentioned :

1791, Vermont, .	10,205	Montpelier.
1792, Kentucky,	39,015	Frankfort.
1796, Tennessee,	44,720	Nashville.
1802, Ohio, . . .	38,850	Columbus.
1812, Louisiana,	48,000	New Orleans.
1816, Indiana, . .	34,800	Indianapolis.
1817, Mississippi,	45,375	Jackson.
1818, Illinois, . .	59,130	Vandalia.
1819, Alabama,	50,875	Tuscaloosa.
1820, Maine, . . .		Augusta.
1821, Missouri,	60,384	Jefferson.
1836, Arkansas,	60,700	Little Rock.
1837, Michigan,	59,700	Detroit.

The territory of Florida will probably become a State in 1840.

The increase of population in these States is seen by the following Table, showing the total population of each State at each decennial census according to five enumerations.

Note.—England and Wales have an area of 57,813 square miles.

Scotland	26,014	„
Total of Great Britain	83,827	„

TABLE I.—*Population of the United States, according to the Five Enumerations; from the Official Revision.*

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware	59,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
(S) Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
(S) Virginia	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
(S) North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
(S) South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
(S) Georgia	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
(S) Alabama .....	.....	.....	20,845	127,901	309,527
(S) Mississippi .....	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
(S) Louisiana .....	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739
(S) Tennessee	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
(S) Kentucky	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio .....	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana .....	.....	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois .....	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,455
(S) Missouri .....	.....	.....	20,845	66,586	140,445
Michigan .....	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639
(S) Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	14,273	30,388
(S) District of Columbia .....	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
(S) Florida Territory ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730
Total	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920

The letter (S) denotes the Slave States.

Note.—The increase since the last Census in 1830 has been also great. The following are from good authorities, principally the American Almanac.

In 1835 New York contained 2,174,517 In 1837 Ohio contained .. 1,300,000

1836 Missouri .. 210,000 .. Indiana .. 700,000

1837 Michigan .. about 200,000 .. Illinois .. 400,000

The population of all the States is now estimated at 17,000,000. The next Census will be taken in 1840. The law providing for this has recently passed.

TABLE II.—*Slaves in the United States, according to Five Enumerations.*

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine					
New Hampshire	158	8			
Vermont	17				
Massachusetts					
Rhode Island	952	381	103	48	17
Connecticut	2,759	951	310	97	25
New York	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75
New Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254
Pennsylvania	3,737	1,706	795	211	403
Delaware	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Maryland	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294
Virginia	293,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757
North Carolina	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601
South Carolina	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401
Georgia	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531
Alabama				41,879	117,549
Mississippi		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
Louisiana			34,660	69,064	109,588
Tennessee	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Kentucky	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio					
Indiana		135	237	190	
Illinois			168	917	*747
Missouri			3,011	10,222	25,081
District of Columbia ...		3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119
Florida Territory					15,501
Michigan Territory			24		32
Arkansas Territory				1,617	4,576
Total	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not Slaves, but indentured coloured Servants.

TABLE III.—*Shewing the number of Free Persons, and of Slaves, in each of the Slave States, at the Five Enumerations.*

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maryland, Free .	216,692	235,913	269,044	299,952	344,746
„ Slaves	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294
Total ..	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia Free .	454,881	534,404	582,104	640,226	741,648
„ Slaves	293,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757
Total ..	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina, Free .	293,179	344,807	386,676	433,812	492,386
„ Slaves	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601
Total ..	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina, Free .	141,979	199,440	218,750	244,266	265,784
„ Slaves	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401
Total ..	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia Free .	53,284	102,697	147,215	191,331	299,292
„ Slaves	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531
Total ..	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama Free .	.....	.....	20,845	86,022	191,978
„ Slaves	.....	.....	.....	41,879	117,549
Total ..	.....	.....	20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi Free .	.....	5,361	23,264	42,634	70,962
„ Slaves	.....	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
Total ..	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana Free .	.....	.....	41,896	84,343	106,151
„ Slaves	.....	.....	34,660	69,064	109,588
Total ..	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee Free .	32,374	92,018	217,192	342,706	540,301
„ Slaves	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Total ..	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky Free .	61,247	216,921	325,950	437,585	522,704
„ Slaves	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Total ..	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Missouri Free .	.....	.....	17,834	56,364	115,364
„ Slaves	.....	.....	3,011	10,222	25,081
Total ..	.....	.....	20,845	66,586	140,445
Arkansas Free .	.....	.....	.....	12,656	25,812
„ Slaves	.....	.....	.....	1,617	4,576
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	14,273	30,388
Dist. Columbia, Free .	.....	10,849	18,628	26,662	33,715
„ Slaves	.....	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119
Total ..	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory, Free .	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,229
„ Slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,501
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730

In the establishment of the new States the navigation of rivers is declared to be at all times free to all citizens of the United States, without payment of any tolls or duties; and at the admission of Louisiana as a State in 1812 it was a condition, that all its laws should be promulgated, its records preserved, and its judicial and legislative written proceedings conducted, in the language in which the laws and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the United States are now published.

The public lands belonging to the general body of the Republic, and at the disposal of Congress, were composed, 1st. Of the unchartered territory acquired under the Treaty of Great Britain. 2d. Of various cessions, by individual States, of unoccupied lands situated within the limits of their charters*. And 3d. Of the territories of Louisiana and Florida, ceded by France and Spain.

When the Indian titles are extinguished by treaties with their tribes, surveys are made of the country, and it is divided into townships of six miles square, which townships are again subdivided into thirty-six sections (of one mile square), half sections, &c., and the land is offered for sale at the district land-offices, a reservation being generally made of one section (or one square mile) in each township, to form a fund for education.

The money received for the sale of land goes into the national fund, which is at the disposal of Congress, and formed the bulk of the accumulated surplus, which was distributed in 1836-7 among the different states.

In some cases Congress has granted certain lands for public purposes. Thus, in 1829, when it was resolved to make a canal from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Ottawa on the River Illinois, which passes through some rocky country expensive to cut,

* The State of New York gave up her State lands } 19th February, 1780.
to Congress on the..... }
Virginia 1st March, 1786.
Massachusetts, her claim to land west of the Hudson, 19th April, 1785.
Connecticut..... 13th September, 1786.
South Carolina 9th August, 1787.
North Carolina 25th February, 1790.
Georgia 24th April, 1802.

Congress granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land along the line, as a property of value, to contribute towards the cost of the work. Similar grants have been made in some other instances.

The increase of population and the settling of fresh tracts of land to the west, was of course attended with increasing intercourse between the coast and the interior, for bringing down the produce of the west, and supplying the new settlers with the goods of Europe. The Ohio and Mississippi are a natural line of communication from Pittsburg to New Orleans, about 2000 miles in length, on which an active traffic is kept up by steam-boats*, but the communication to the Atlantic required to be opened out by artificial works.

The State of New York took the lead in constructing such works on a large scale. That State commenced in 1817 and completed in 1825, at the cost of \$9,120,000, a canal from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Albany on the river Hudson†, which river is navigable for steam-boats of large size from New York to Albany, 145 miles. The trade along this line has increased to such an extent that, although it is aided by a rail-road, it has become necessary to enlarge the dimensions of the canal, which it is now determined to do, so as to double its capacity. Its influence in improving the value of the interior of the State has been extremely great, in addition to the advantage of its communicating through the lakes with the western States.

Pennsylvania followed in this plan of making communications for traffic, to bring coal of its own interior to Philadelphia and the estuary of the Delaware, as well as, by more general lines

* The first steam-boat ascended the Mississippi in 1816.

† It appears that Mr. Gouverneur Morris recommended the construction of a canal from lake Erie to the Hudson as early as the year 1777, and repeatedly afterwards spoke of the importance of such a work. In 1810, when the canal commissioners were first appointed, Mr. Morris was their chairman, but the plan was still much opposed and delayed.

The idea of opening out a communication with the western country by means of a canal, to run from the Ohio through Virginia, was much advocated by Washington as early as 1784, and similar views were held by Jefferson. See his Letter to Washington.—*Mem. and Corr.* vol. 1. p. 394; Eng. edit.

of canals and rail-roads, to facilitate its intercourse with the west. The principal one of these is a communication, partly by rail-road and partly by canal and improved river navigation, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

The great success which has attended some of these works, and the increase of population and intercourse through the country, has now stimulated most of the States to similar undertakings. In some instances these are carried on entirely by the State, in others, the State assists by furnishing one half or a smaller portion of the capital ; while many, upon a smaller scale and for more local purposes, are made by public companies chartered by the legislatures of their States.

When the money is advanced by the State it is provided by making loans, which, under the present circumstances, are almost entirely sent to Europe, and principally to England, for negotiation. At the present moment there is probably about 25,000,000*l.* of American securities held in Great Britain, consisting of stock of the States and cities, shares of banks, and shares and bonds of rail-road and other corporations.

A general line of rail-road communication from north to south through the States from Portland in Maine to Pensacola and New Orleans, is in progress. Each State is actively engaged in making the portion which passes through it, and, at the end of the year 1838, a rapid communication was completed from Boston to Raleigh in North Carolina, namely, by rail-road from Boston to Stonington in Connecticut 90 miles, then by steam-boat to New York 100 miles, through Long-Island Sound, which is always navigable, then by rail-road through Philadelphia 90, Baltimore 100, Washington 38, Fredericksburg (by the River Potomac) 56, Richmond 66, Petersburg 22, to Raleigh 147, in all about 700 miles. It is calculated that the remainder of the communication by rail-road to the south will be completed in a few years.

It would not be desirable to describe here all the plans now in progress, but the following is a general outline of the prin-

cipal lines of communication between the Atlantic and the interior western waters, either already made or in progress, beginning from the north.

In Massachusetts a rail-road from Boston through Worcester to the Hudson, near Albany, in the State of New York.

The Erie Canal before mentioned, in the State of New York.

A rail-road from Portland on Lake Erie through the southern counties of New York to Tappan on the Hudson river, twelve miles above the city of New York.

The lines of rail-roads and canals from Philadelphia up the valleys of the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna in the State of Pennsylvania, to open the coal fields which abound in the State, and to communicate with Lake Erie.

The line before mentioned, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, in which some chartered companies are making branches and improvements.

The Ohio and Chesapeake canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, by the states of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

The Kanawha and James River Company in Virginia, to communicate by canal and rail-road from the Ohio to the Atlantic tide-water in James river.

A rail-road lately undertaken, in which the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina, have each joined to assist by loans. It is to begin on the Ohio at Cincinnati and at Louisville, goes south to Nashville (Tennessee), and then to Augusta on the borders of South Carolina, where a rail-road is formed, to Charleston. A plan has been also recently formed for rail-roads in Georgia, part of which will connect with the last mentioned, and others with the Chattahoochie, and into Alabama. Another is in progress from Montgomery in Alabama, to the important port of Pensacola in Florida.

This slight enumeration is given to show the system of communications between the coast and the interior, which will connect the sea-ports with the western portion of the United States, and keep up a constant intercourse with the new settlers, who

are peopling so rapidly the unoccupied lands of this great continent. A reference to maps will show the importance of such works. There are many others, but this is not the place to attempt a description of them, nor are they indeed likely to interest a general reader. As yet, the State of New York is perhaps the only one that derives a profitable return directly from the works that have been constructed, but indirectly these works have contributed much to the progress of improvement by the increased value of property in the parts of the country to which they give access, and from the facilities they afford for exporting its produce.

Another object, for which loans have been made by several of the States, has been to provide capital for banks. These have been established upon different plans, and most extensively in some of the southern states, where they have contributed greatly to enable the planters to increase the cultivation of cotton. This material was first cultivated for exportation in the United States about 1787, and so rapid has been the extension of this produce, that the quantity grown in the United States—

In 1790	was	1,500,000lbs.
1795	„	8,000,000.
1800	„	35,000,000.
1810	„	85,000,000.
1820	„	160,000,000.
1830	„	350,000,000.
1837	„	673,000,000.

It is not intended here to discuss whether the States have been judicious in the selection of their enterprises, in undertaking so many schemes simultaneously, or in such rapid succession, or in forming their banking establishments on so very extensive a scale. The frequent occurrence of periods of commercial difficulty may be quoted as a proof that they have often been more enterprising than prudent, but there can be little doubt that if they continue at peace both at home and abroad,

the great field for the employment of capital, and their activity in cultivating that field, ensure to them ultimately great advantage, from the employment of money on such great public works as those before mentioned; although there is ground to suppose that, in some instances, these works have not been planned and executed in the most judicious and economical manner.

In remarking even thus slightly upon the extent of banking capital raised in some of the States, it should be mentioned, that the observation is intended rather to apply to cases where the State borrows the capital for establishing a bank, than to those which are formed by individuals who subscribe their own capital, and who are in some degree responsible to the State, by being obliged under their charters to give annually a report of the state of their assets and liabilities. The largest of these is the United States Bank, having a capital of \$35,000,000, which from its first establishment and under all its charters, both the former ones granted by the general government and the present one by the State of Pennsylvania, has always been well known in Europe.

In the table of the population of the States (Table I.), those in which slavery is continued are marked by the letter (S). This has been done on account of the increasing interest which the public take in this question, and which occasions a decided preference to be given in this country to the stocks of the States which have no slaves. It is therefore proper to point out that there is much difference among them in this respect. Thus, in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, the proportion of slaves to the white population is diminishing of late years, so that there is ground to expect its gradual if not speedy extinction in those States. In Maryland the number of slaves, as is shown by Tables II. and III., was actually less in 1830 than in 1790. Its principal port, Baltimore, is the largest wheat market in America, and it is now beginning to open its coal and iron-fields, in which slave labour is not employed. Virginia is also increasing its industry on its coal-field, and the north-west part of the state,

beyond the Alleghanies, is filling up with an agricultural free population. In Kentucky, now celebrated for its tobacco, free labour is increasing upon other objects, and of late years there has been a considerable cultivation of hemp. In Tennessee also it has been found more advantageous to devote industry to other objects than cotton; its climate is the northern limit for the profitable growth of this crop, which therefore is produced with greater profit in the more southern states. In addition to the growth of tobacco, which is cultivated in its western portion, it has lately turned much of its attention to agricultural objects: some hemp is grown; but the eastern part of the State is particularly well adapted for grazing and the growth of wheat, and, when the railway communicating with Charleston is completed, great impetus will be given to this branch of industry. Since the last census in 1830, the proportion of slaves has much diminished in these four states.

It is in the southern States, where cotton is chiefly produced, that the value of the slave labourer is such as to lead to a great increase of their numbers, which in some instances exceed that of the white population.

The following Table of the amount of Stock, issued and authorised to be issued by the different States of the Union, is drawn up by the Comptroller of the State of New York.

	\$		\$
Maine	554,976,00	Tennessee	7,148,166,66
Massachusetts	4,290,000,00	Kentucky	7,369,000,00
New York	18,262,406,84	Ohio	6,101,000,00
Pennsylvania	27,306,790,00	Indiana.....	11,890,000,00
Maryland	11,492,980,73	Illinois	11,600,000,00
Virginia	6,662,089,00	Missouri	2,500,000,00
South Carolina	5,753,670,12	Mississippi	7,000,000,00
Alabama	10,800,000,00	Arkansas	3,000,000,00
Louisiana.....	23,735,000,00	Michigan.....	5,340,000,00
Total.....	\$ 170,806,179,35		

To these are to be added Georgia and Florida Territory.

The objects for which these debts have been created or authorized are—

	\$
For Banking	52,640,000,00
Canals.....	60,205,550,00
Rail-roads	42,871,036,00
Turnpike and McAdamized roads	6,528,958,00
Miscellaneous objects.....	8,474,683,00

\$170,806,277,00

Besides this amount, the individual States have received from the United States \$28,101,644,97 from the surplus revenue.

The amounts were authorised in the following periods, *viz.*

	\$
1820 to 1825.....	12,790,728,00
1825 to 1830.....	13,679,639,00
1830 to 1835.....	40,062,709,00
1835 to 1838.....	108,228,808,00

\$174,696,994,00*

Of this amount of \$170,806,277, \$123,703,750 had been raised at the time of the publication of the statement, and \$41,102,527 remained to be raised, of which a considerable portion has since been contracted for. Of the remainder there is much that will not be raised for some time to come; for, in the amounts mentioned for many of the States, as for instance New York, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, the works for which the loans are to be made will require many years to execute.

It should also be remarked, in regard to the large amounts authorized from 1835 to 1838, that it is in this period that several of the States first felt the necessity of constructing works for improving the communications between the interior and the

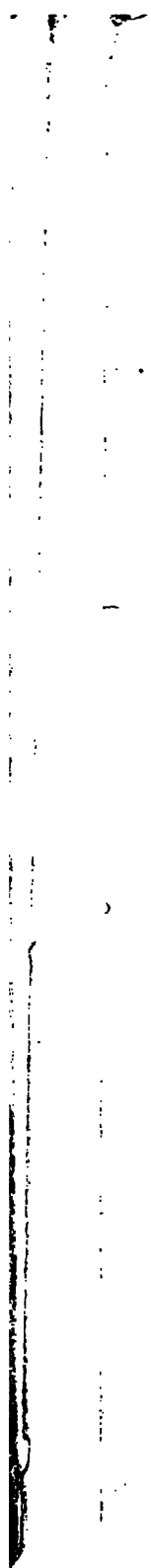
* The difference between these two amounts arises from the paying off of a considerable portion of the debt of the State of New York.

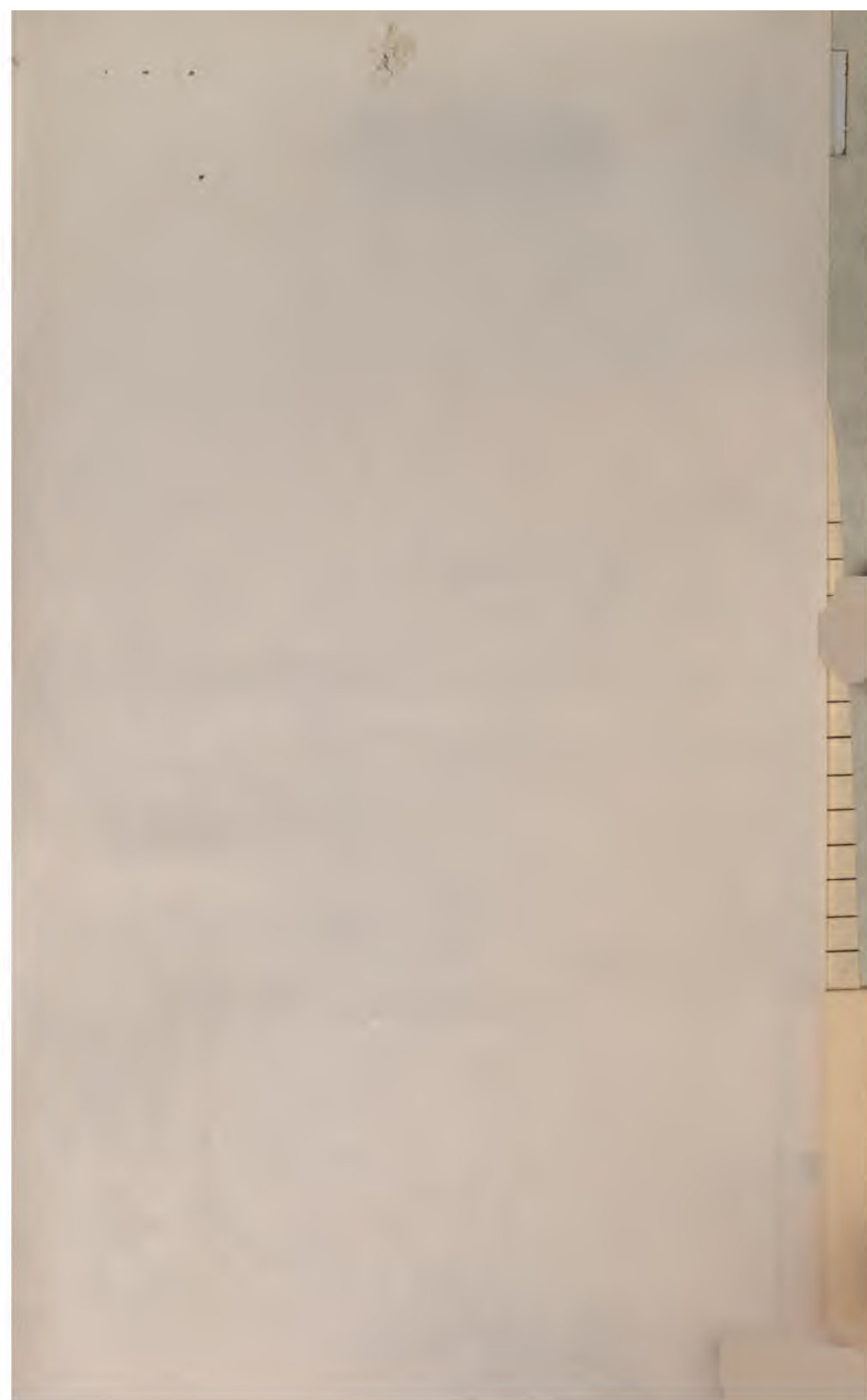
coast, while those which had already commenced their improvements were also extending them. Before 1835 the States of Maine, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Michigan, had made no loans for these purposes. In judging therefore of the prudence of undertaking so many schemes simultaneously, it is right to look at the outline given in page 17 of the objects for which the money is raised. It will then appear that although the relative state of capital in Europe and America makes the different states rivals and competitors with each other in raising the money in Europe, yet the objects for which it is raised are independent of each other, and that all of them are obviously desirable, and if well executed must be highly useful and beneficial to the several States. At the same time it behoves the States to consider how far prudence should induce them to proceed with a more measured and better regulated pace, while the necessity of applying to foreign countries makes them interfere with each other in the terms at which they can raise their loans.

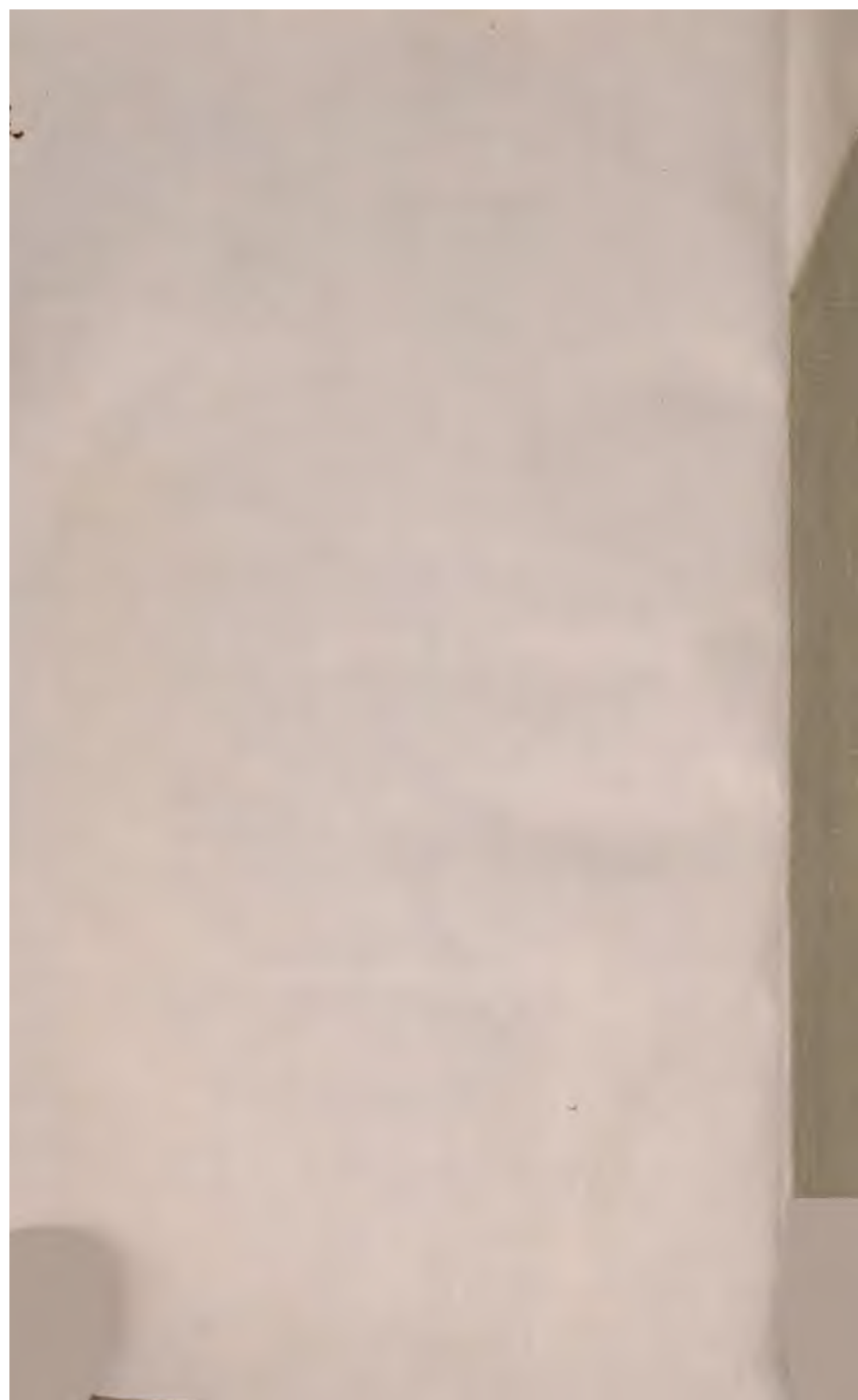
The whole amount of the State debts is not large for their means, as will be evident if we refer to what was the amount of their National Debt in 1816, *viz.* \$123,016,375, which was wholly redeemed in 1836, and could have been liquidated earlier had the whole of it been sooner liable to be paid off. Besides the increase in wealth in the country since that time, it should also be remembered, in favour of these debts, that the greater portion of them is applied to purposes of internal improvement.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States have been—

- March 1789. President, George Washington, . Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. John Adams, Massachusetts.
March 1793. President, George Washington, . Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. John Adams, Massachusetts.
March 1797. President, John Adams, Massachusetts.
,, Vice-Pres. Thomas Jefferson, . . . Virginia.
March 1801. President, Thomas Jefferson, . . . Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. Aaron Burr, New York.
March 1805. President, Thomas Jefferson, . . . Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. George Clinton, New York.
March 1809. President, James Madison, Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. George Clinton, New York.
March 1813. President, James Madison, Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts.
March 1817. President, James Monroe, Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. Daniel D. Tompkins, New York.
March 1821. President, James Monroe, Virginia.
,, Vice-Pres. Daniel D. Tompkins, New York.
March 1825. President, John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts.
,, Vice-Pres. John C. Calhoun, . . . Sth. Carolina.
March 1829. President, Andrew Jackson, Tennessee.
,, Vice-Pres. John C. Calhoun, . . . Sth. Carolina.
March 1833. President, Andrew Jackson, Tennessee.
,, Vice-Pres. Martin Van Buren, . . New York.
March 1837. President, Martin Van Buren, . . New York.
,, Vice-Pres. Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky.







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